



THE IMPACT OF THE EXISTENCE OF COFFEE SHOPS FOR STUDENTS AT BANDA ACEH CITY

RUHADI¹ & HERLINA²

¹Lecturer, Serambi Mekkah University of Civic Education, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

²Assistance Lecturer, Serambi Mekkah University of Economy Development, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Having coffee has become a culture of *ureung Aceh (Acehnese People)*. The linkage between the coffee shop with a student is a student of an agent of change and one of the components that often move in the coffee shop. This study investigates the impact to the coffee shop for students and influence often look to the coffee shop to the GPA. To positively impact the frequency of activity in the Coffee showed that 52 percent of respondents said got a comfortable place to learn. Can interact with their friends comfortably by 29 percent. Getting a play facilities such as facebook, games, and other 11 percent. Only 8 percent declared obtain relatively affordable price to eat and drink. While the negative impact is often lost track of time by 60 percent, 29 percent stated drain costs and 11 percent to lazy to do other activities.

Student achievement index shows that there is no significant difference between the GPA prior to the coffee shop with a routine after routine to the coffee shop. Average rate before routine activities to the coffee shop is at 3.00 while after regular coffee is equal to 3.10. F test supports the statement with F (calculated) = 1.391 < F (table) = 3.06. On the other hand the test relation (R) showed a negative relationship between the frequency of coffee to students with a GPA of -0.166 which means greater frequency to the coffee shop, it can decrease the student GPA or vice versa. It is advisable in order to improve the GPA, the student lowered the frequency to the coffee shop with switch expand activities that affect the increase in GPA .

Conducted quantitative and qualitative methods, while interviews were conducted to obtain data directly to students (purposive sampling) and coffee shop owner, observation, documentation, and library research.

KEYWORDS: Coffee Shop, GPA, College Students, On the Move

INTRODUCTION

Background of Problem

Aceh known as the "City of 1000 Coffee shops" is a unique phenomenon. There are no accurate data on how many coffee shops in Aceh, as well as the number of coffee shops in other parts of Indonesia, because the majority of the coffee shop is not listed in official trading. Coffee shops in Aceh began to move from the in formal sector to the formal sector if you look at the characteristics of each of these sectors. Of course these two sectors can absorb labor, but a sign that the economy is experiencing failure when the informal sector continues to widen and shift to the formal sector. This invites a question mark.

Students which is one component that is often to the coffee shop is an interesting element to highlight the routine existence into the coffee shop, because they are *agents of change* and development capital is to be aware of their duties.

Along with the national strategic issues and long-term development plan of Aceh, the presence of coffee shops in Aceh has absorbed labor. For Acehnese coffee is a cultural force since the war of Teuku Umar against the Dutch.

Research Issues

Based on the description of the background , then the problem of this research are :

- Any impact caused by frequent behavior to the coffee shop for students ?
- How to influence the coffee shop where the student GPA ?

The Purpose of this Study is

- Knowing what are the effects caused by frequent behavior to the coffee shop for students?
- Know how to influence the coffee shop where the student GPA?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Students and Coffee Shop

In the social sciences is emphasized that individual interactions are not in a vacuum, where there are a lot of factors that affect every relationship there. In everyday life, what is involved in it is an interpretation of the meaning of others through a complex interaction of structural relevance, meaning, and knowledge (Peter L Berger and Hansfried Kellner, 1985).

Phenomenological pursuit of what Max Weber referred to as *verstehen*, understanding the motivation and belief that one's actions are reversed (Moleong, 2004). Students taking action in the coffee shop is not an easy job. Everyone had a meaning and trying to live in a meaningful world. In principle, any human meaning can be accepted by others. And indeed this is the reciprocal acceptance of a premise which determines to a belief that there is something like a shared humanity. But of course there is the meaning that is more acceptable than the other meanings.

In this case, factor prices are relatively affordable food in the coffee shop can be a more widely accepted meanings behind the actions of students eating at the coffee shop. But be different if then faced with the fact that most of the students have established social background, which allows it to have a better alternative compared to the coffee shop. Here probably will be able to be used is the meaning of the coffee shop as an arena of social interaction where there people can freely gather to talk about a lot of things ranging from the arts, politics, economics, education, socio-cultural, to humor.

Coffee shops can be as the emergence of the idea of thesis and research, political discussion, or simply chat between friends. Or it could be also associated with a relaxed atmosphere full of family and intimacy that is created at the coffee shop in a cozy atmosphere that cause consume. When then the waiters and owners of the coffee shop not only as a seller of food and drink but also a friend to chat to the buyer. At a minimum they are witnesses and a good listener, seller and buyer relationship is more than economic relationships but friendships.

Coffee Shop in Aceh

History of Coffee Shop in Aceh

The presence of the coffee shop into Aceh has a long history. Coffee shop services, known as the father Coffee Solong shop in Uleekareng, Banda Aceh relatively old coffee shop. The rise of coffee shops in Aceh Aceh making is often referred to as the "Land of a Thousand Coffee shop". Today many coffee shops have sprung up in Aceh,

the first generation can be said coffee service father or Solong. As for the second generation was developed with a coffee shop franchise. The third generation is not only a coffee shop that serves drinks and food, but providing music, television, satellite, and internet access.

Post-tsunami and the Helsinki peace agreement more and more places to hang out and coffee shops are appearing. Coffee shop that was open less than 24 hours, now open 24 hours. This need is the need of workers entering Aceh, they need a place to sit and meet relasasi relations. Acehnese migrants need a comfortable place, the development of a modern tavern Coffee be due to the present economic opportunities and the people of Aceh to capture these opportunities.

We can only come to the coffee shop with the exact same menu but with a different payment amount, payment due calculation is sometimes done by simply relying on memory from the waiter. If we ask what the price to be paid, then the waiter will immediately call a number.

After rehabilitation project ends and BRR closed, the coffee shop is expected to be out of business, because the bubbles Aceh's economy will return to normal. Reality of the matter is the coffee shops still exist with a number of newcomers to the province was reduced, but the visitor remains rife.

Meaning of Coffee Shops in Aceh

Coffee shops are increasingly popular in the post-tsunami period, the trend and start a lot of activities carried out in the coffee shop semiformal, among others, the activities of the simulation by BPS, discussions held by non-governmental organizations, discussions held by the Aceh Police chief. In the dialogue themes of actual and warm to a relaxed chat. The officials also often seem chatting with her friends at the coffee shop. Usually when it's a regular at a place, then visitors will come back to the coffee shop, so if we want to find or invite sender with a cup of coffee, then we can guess the habit he often sits where, and we will seek or see him at the coffee shop.

Many options are offered by facilities such as coffee shop benches and tables, the band's performance on each night of the week, wifi facilities, and so forth. Modern coffee shop like this, especially after the tsunami scattered. Previously very difficult to find women who move at the coffee shop, but now many women who want to take part in the activities of coffee shops, especially to the modern coffee shop. It must be recognized that the informal sector plays an important role in urban areas, both in terms of absorbing labor and providing goods and services to various community groups. Likewise with coffee shops, has become the foundation of life. This phenomenon is probably associated with the spread of coffee shops from the city center to the outskirts of the city. Coffee culture that has become a cultural ureung Aceh, undeniably has become the main attraction for Aceh. Like it or not the coffee culture.

Coffee shop identified with the media to communicate to the people of Aceh since the first, stay in touch with each other in order to strengthen kinship, until now. And, in the aftermath of the tsunami has become a life style. In the coffee shop again indistinguishable where low-income communities with high income households, which officials and the child where the child is a pedicab driver. Either the lower layer, the so-called intermediate or upper social strata, they are often seen dressed neatly, carry a cell phone, a motorcycle and a car, even students who are viewed by society as candidates intellectually vibrant, dedicated, energetic, critical, smart and knowledgeable because they are drafted in a place called the University no hesitate to hang out at the tavern Coffee. They are sometimes willing to queue for food or waiting could take place empty.

Cultural History of the Ottoman *Having Coffee* up to Aceh

There are similarities between the coffee place in Turkey and coffee shops in Aceh. In Aceh still found a coffee shop with a coffee table. Table height is almost the same as the chair holder. Ways of making coffee for the presentation of the same. When grown in Ottoman coffee shop, at the same time Sufism is also growing in that place. Sufis drink coffee before they conduct the ritual. They drank to resist sleep. At the same time Sufism is also growing strong in Aceh. Some famous personalities such as Hamza Al Sumatrani Fanzuri and Shamsuddin, also a Sufi. It is possible that the custom in the Ottoman entry when understood Sufism also enter Aceh. L K. Ara as cultural Aceh said that he found a strong association of the Ottoman presence in Aceh.

Places to drink coffee in Turkey famous in the beginning was Kiva Han City established in 1475 in Istanbul. This place is one point in the history of coffee, after the 13th century began to be discovered and introduced coffee from Ethiopia, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, to the Ottomans. Probably from the name Kiva Han was then known term "cafe" after entry into Europe. The presence of the Ottoman expected strong influence on the lifestyle of people of Aceh. One is related to the inclusion of coffee, coffee drinking lifestyle, and also the presence of coffee shops. Chances are already entered before imported by the VOC to Indonesia. Furthermore when people finished praying in Aceh, we easily find them go to coffee shops to drink coffee. This is a phenomenon that can also be found in Turkey.

Chinese Cultural Influence of Culture Ngopi in Aceh

At least we need to pay attention to the fact that there is little influence of the habits of the Chinese, which is also present in Aceh since a few centuries ago, in terms of coffee drinking habits. The Chinese have also been present in the country since the beginning of Aceh Aceh stand. The influence of the Chinese habit of drinking coffee at least in terms of looks in the food provided at the coffee shop. Refreshments were certainly not found in Ottoman. Influence was very strong because Chinese people who came to Southeast Asia also has a habit of sitting and chatting linger in the shop. Very likely the Chinese come to develop the coffee shop. This fact is evident from the possession of some old coffee shop run by Chinese. Coffee Shops owner Ulee Kareng, H Nawawi, telling, before setting up a coffee shop, his father worked in a coffee shop owned by a Chinese resident in Banda Aceh (www.kompas.com).

Although in Takengon, Central Aceh decorated by coffee plantations and factories, but lamno in West Aceh is the best coffee producers in Indonesia. Famous for coffee beans Arabikanya, Aceh contributed 40 percent of Indonesia's coffee production. Techniques to make a cup of coffee at the coffee shop in Aceh unbeatable. The baristas here have never gone to a special training to learn how to present a cup of coffee. How to serve coffee in Aceh is different from other regions in Indonesia. Here, coffee is brewed through a few filtering until the desired consistency to make coffee more fragrant, delicious and has a strong flavor effect.

Coffee Shops and Student Activities for Consumers

Social boundaries in shops Coffee is not valid in this place. All blend into one, interact with each other regardless of social class by the consumers. Here they copy reprimand, shaking hands, talking and joking with each other between sellers and buyers. Every now and then there is the spark of fire among the youth asking one another to light a cigarette, even though they do not know each other. Here, too, they move to form his own world, a world of men. A world which, according to Berger is a world that must be shaped by human activity itself. Humans can put themselves and realize their lives. They should always try to understand itself in a way to express themselves in the move.

METHODS

Research Methods

In this research, the research method used was qualitative and quantitative methods. Each action also requires a sociological interpretation of artificial distance or strangeness between the interpretation of the data is interpreted (Berger and Kellner, 1985). Phenomenological approach in this case is different from the approach of positivism, which can be more sensitive to capture the phenomenological facts of society as an object of study within the framework laid natural. Emphasized by phenomenology is subjective aspects of people's behavior. They are trying to get into the conceptual world of the subject under study so that they understand what and how an understanding developed by them around events in their everyday lives.

Research Location

The location of this research is in Banda Aceh as it is the center of economic growth in Aceh, where the many coffee shops scattered and is the most visited by the students. This place does not always have to be close to campus.

Respondents Research

The studies included in the 6 coffee shop frequented by students and relatively well-known in the city of Banda Aceh. In the early stages of observations to determine the visitor population in a coffee shop turned out to show there are 1500 people. Furthermore, the specified number of population-based sample of visitors at the coffee shop earlier. Then the sample is ksebesar 150 students who regularly every day to the coffee shop or at least once a week. Samples were taken using purposive sampling method which aims to take a sample of the student population makes the coffee shops in the city of Banda Aceh as the place of consumption.

Data Collection Techniques

The method used for data collection in this study are:

- **Observation:** Observation is the observation of the phenomena under investigation . Observations made here are the observations involved (Partisipant Observation). Participant observation was carried out to facilitate researchers in entering the research setting and to avoid rigid answers given by the respondents. With this expected to reveal the cultural elements that can not be expressed by the respondents.
- **Interview:** This study direct interviews (face to face) to several studies that the student informants visitors coffee shop, preceded by an informal conversation to create an intimate relationship with the samples. This close relationship is necessary in order to make it easier to get feedback later in the process.
- **Documentation:** Use of this document is the technique of data collection is done by way of viewing documents, photographs, the Internet and mass media, such as records of memos that can be gathered researchers and investigators stayed utilize existing data to support and augment evidence from sources - source.

Processing and Data Analysis

Analysis of the data used in this study is the analysis of quantitative and qualitative descriptive. At the time of data collection research must begin to understand the things found on the ground and pay attention to the purpose of the

study so that the data collected is more focused. From the data collected continues. After the data is collected it is processed and presented in the form of graphs, tables and diagrams that have been interpreted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Coffee Shop in Banda Aceh

Coffee shops in Aceh numbering in the hundreds, not known exactly how many full amount, because it is not registered in the coffee shop service trade department. After doing a check list to store data Coffee who are relatively well-known and frequently visited by students, there is a coffee shop that has been closed and the number of visitors declined (see table 1). This is due to various reasons one of which is no renewal to the coffee shop and experience the competition with other coffee shops emerging in post-tsunami Aceh.

Coffee shop services merupakan father on the coffee table, and until now the oldest surviving and even opened branches namely Solong Solong II and III. Coffee shop services Solong father also called I. While Zakir Coffee a coffee coffee shop Coffee among the youngest in the table, but the number of visitors per day is relatively a lot for a new cafe stands 5 months, this is due to the strategic location of Zakir Coffee, no WIFI. People who come to the coffee shop from all walks of life, it indicates that this coffee shop successfully combines traditional and modern concepts. Old concept which is not a bad thing that is without using WIFI, layout and bench seats are closer together, yet so spatial attention. But modern is similar to the coffee shop's branding. Dhapu Coffee located in Simpang Surabaya with the number of visitors in a day around 600 people. It is the highest when compared with other Coffee shop. This coffee shop is also a strategic addition to the coffee shop is open 24 hours, the place is spacious and has a parking place. The crowd was almost all young men. This coffee shop already has a branding and helped sell T-shirts such as coffee service father.

Table 1: Relatively Famous Coffee Shop in Banda Aceh

| Name of Coffee Shop | Location | The Year of the Shop Built | Number of Visitors /Day (People) |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Aan'n adua Coffee | Jl. Malikul Saleh Krueng Raya | 2009 | 300 |
| 2. Black and White | Jl. Teuku Umar | 2007 | 150 |
| 3. Cafe Bay | Jl. Iskandar Muda | 2007 | 200 |
| 4. Cek Wan | Ulekareng | 2002 | 200 |
| 5. Cut Nun | Uleekareng | 2010 | 250 |
| 6. Dek Mie | Jl. Rukoh Utama, Darussalam | 2006 | 400 |
| 7. Dhapu Coffee II | Uleelhe | 2009 | 200 |
| 8. Dhapu Coffee I | Simpang Surabaya | 2008 | 600 |
| 9. Kede Coffee jasa ayah | Jl. T. Iskandar | 1974 | 500 |
| 10. Solong II | Jl. Lampenereut | 2009 | 300 |
| 11. Solong III | Uleekareng | 2010 | 500 |
| 12. Mont Coffee | Jl. DR. TH. Moh. Hasan, Batoh | 2007 | 200 |
| 13. Ringroad Coffee shop | Jl. DR. TH. Moh. Hasan, Batoh | 2010 | 500 |
| 14. Taufik Coffee | Jl. Syiah Kuala | 2008 | 350 |
| 15. Tower Caffee | Jl. Daud Beur'eh | 2005 | 250 |
| 16. Zakir Coffee | Jl. Daud Beur'eh | 2013 | 300 |
| 17. Black Coffee | Jl. DR. TH. Moh. Hasan, Batoh | 2010 | 150 |
| 18. Rawasakti | Jl. Malahayati, Jeulingke | 2010 | 300 |
| Total | | | 5.650 |

Overall the coffee shop was once totaled 5,650 people, it is the number of people per day to the coffee shop, including the student. However, we reduce the area of research with just taking random number of 6 coffee shops in Banda Aceh with a total population of 1500 people (see Table 2).

Table 2: Coffee Shop in Banda Aceh

| No | Name of Coffee Shop | Address | Built Year | The Average Number of Visitors per Day (People) |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|---|
| 1 | Coffee shop Bay | Jl. T Iskandar Muda | 2007 | 200 |
| 2 | Dhapu Coffee II | Jl. Iskandar Muda | 2009 | 200 |
| 3 | Cut Nun | Jl. P. Nyak Makam | 2010 | 250 |
| 4 | Mont Coffee | Jl. Dr. TH. Moh Hasan | 2007 | 200 |
| 5 | Solong Mini | Jl. Lampenerut | 2009 | 300 |
| 6 | Tower Caffe | Jl. Daud Beureuh | 2008 | 350 |
| Total | | | | 1500 |

The results showed that respondents are randomly taken the majority of the male sex by 70 percent, the rest were women. Before the tsunami the number of women sitting in the coffee shop did not move much after the tsunami. It is also the result of an interview with the owner, cashier, and the guards at the coffee shop parking lot even though the numbers are not known with certainty. Causes of increased numbers of women, among others, can be seen from the coffee shop facilities, ranging from toilets, prayer rooms, internet availability, diversity of foods and beverages such as soft drinks other than coffee, juices, skoteng, and so on. Design space with modern benches can be said to be a marker of the founding of the coffee shop after the tsunami.

Students who responded mostly living in Banda Aceh as a boarding house, lease or contract compared to those living with parents. They come from a variety of public and private universities in Banda Aceh with a variety of different faculties and departments for samples taken at random. While the education level of the respondents is starting education in college D1, D3, S1 following up with their ages ranged between 19-25 years.

The Impact to the Coffee Shop for Students

Positive Impact Coffee Shop for Students

The positive impact that the presence of the coffee shop for students was 52 per cent of students gaining wifi facility which can be used to study and work on assignments. By 29 percent to socialize and interact comfortably in the coffee shop. While 11 percent got the facilities to play, to get food and drinks at an affordable price is 8 percent.

By hanging out at the coffee shop when discussing the task campus coffee shop facilitated a place for students. The availability of this hangout is better than no place to hang a comfortable and relatively lively atmosphere in the coffee shop to be one's own social control for the students to interact socially. At the coffee shop they often make an appointment to meet. At the coffee shop, students can socialize comfortably, this convenience as mentioned, also based facilities including the parking lot which is generally vehicle belonging to a student. Playing which is refreshing for students needs to be done by means of wifi coffee dikedai they play games, chat, facebook, browsing, reading news, and more. While open access control is not good will prevail by itself, because of the relatively crowded coffee shop.

Limitations of the students themselves to too frequent a coffee shop to a budget. Most of the students who responded were those boarding in Banda Aceh. Expenses are to be paid rent boarding, meals, tuition and other costs. Limitation that makes every day a student can not to the coffee shop.

Negative Impact Coffee Shop for Students

In addition there is a positive impact of the coffee shop where the negative impact for students. Based on the results of the study showed that 60 percent of students being forgotten time, while costing 29 percent, and 11 percent become lazy. In other words, suppose the initial goal only to meet with friends to discuss something, finally carried away the relaxed atmosphere and the availability of facilities coffee shop, then became lost track of time. Interacting with a fun yet relaxing indeed forget the time could lead to other activities the student becomes out of tune, let be late for school, late coming home etc.

There are limitations can cause the cost of additional student expenses charged to the parents, because the majority of students have not worked to earn their own income. Most small states become lazy doing other activities. Relating to lose track of time, lose track of time when diperturut it will cause the student to be lazy doing other activities. It could be the factor that makes the appearance of a negative stigma to the coffee shop, that the people who frequent coffee shops to people who are lazy. And because the culture of drinking coffee in the coffee shop is about culture, the general negative stigma that is often heard is the people of Aceh are lazy. However this is not in the spotlight for our research. Students who were respondents in this study claimed to be forgotten role in the area of time and not be lazy in areas other activities. Because the percentage of lazy move another option is the smallest chosen by the student.

The Impact to the Coffee Shop on Student Achievement Index

GPA (Grade Point Average) for the average student before often move into the coffee shop is a GPA of 3.00 and an average after often hang out at the coffee shop to 3.10. This figure increased by 0.10, but the confidence level of 95 percent or 5 percent error, then the GPA before and after regular at the coffee shop is no different. Based on the F test, GPA after routine activities in the coffee shop shows:

$$F(\text{calculated}) = 1.391 < F(\text{table}) = 3.06$$

Mean GPA after routine activities in the coffee shop with no significant prior to routine activities at the coffee shop or the GPA did not differ between before and after the routine to the coffee shop. Assumptions regarding the GPA is the student interview to answer questions honestly, because it was done prior approaches. The weakness of this study is the lack of physical evidence in the form of sheet KHS (Study Score Results) given by respondents, because the study was not designed to obtain cooperation with the KHS campus. The value of R is equal to -0.166, indicating the presence of negative ties between GPA student with regular frequency to the coffee shop, which is more and more frequency to the coffee shop then progressively decreasing the student GPA. It is a negative impact to the coffee shop when the frequency is only limited by the budget given by parents for snacks.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Coffee shops can be used as a place to move for students, where the students interact and socialize with each other. Negative impacts arising from the frequent to the coffee shop can be minimized with preventive measures such as giving an understanding of the benefits and drawbacks to the coffee shop, build self-awareness that as an agent of change, that is a capital development so that students have a duty to develop into a smart personality and critical and faithful.

- Based on the results of the study there was no difference between the GPA (grade point average) before the routine to the coffee shop with the following routine to the coffee shop. While testing the relation (R) showed a negative relationship between the frequency to the coffee shop with GPA means more to the coffee shop then GPA will decrease and vice versa.

SUGGESTION

- Coffee shops can be one of the attractions of Aceh for local and foreign tourists, as it is a unique culture that could be a concern to many people, according to his nickname, "1000 State Coffee shop" as an area that has relatively many coffee shops. However this needs attention from the local government, because talk about tourism is a unified whole that can not be separated from one another. Included in it is the student component.
- By understanding the positive and negative effects of the presence of the coffee shop, then for students who routinely to the coffee shop if you want to raise the GPA is suggested that lowering the frequency of visits to the coffee shop to replace the time on the things that really support such learning achievement index increase.

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